FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 091 *8 May 1980*

AFGHANISTAN

Keshtmand, Dost Arrive in Belgrade for Tito Funeral C 1
Anniversary of Czechoslovak National Day Marked C 1
Karmal Attends Embassy Reception C 1
Karmal Greetings Message C 1
Foreign Minister Greetings C 2
USSR Oil Enterprises Minister Arrives 7 May C 2
Bulgarian Agricultural Journalists Delegation Arrives C 2
Kampuchean Delegation Attends Sawr Revolution Events [cross-reference] C 2

BANGLADESH

President Leaves for Tito Funeral, Makes Statement D 1

INDIA

Prime Minister Gandhi Leaves Delhi for Belgrade 7 May E 1
India-Bulgaria Joint Commission Meeting Concludes E 1
Seychelles Talks Conclude; Joint Statement Issued E 1
Minister for Industries Holds Talks in Indonesia [cross-reference] E 2
Developments Concerning Unrest in Northeastern States E 2
Delhi Report on Assam E 2
Further Details E 2
Delhi Comments on Assam E 2
Commodities Transported to Imphal E 4
Vajpayee's Janata Party Issues Policy Statement E 4

IRAN

Developments in Relations With U.S., Hostages I 1
Student Statement: Hostages to Gorgan I 1
Denial of Qotbzadeh Hostage Statement I 2
Gendarmerie Chief on Rescue Bid I 2
Hostage Comparison Denied I 2
Developments Concerning Election, Government Formation I 4
Bani-Sadr To Choose Premier I 4
Khomeyni Issues Guidelines I 4
Beheshti Comment I 6
Italian Dailies Interview Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh I 7
Former Education Minister, Two Others Executed I 7
Revolution Council Committees Discuss Currency Smuggling I 8
Foreign Minister Reports Second London Embassy Death I 8
Bani-Sadr Addresses University Seminar on Cultural Revolution I 8
Ahvaz Radio Announces Sentences of University Rioters I 9

Unrest, Violence Continue in Provinces I 10
Kerman Deputy Meets Khomeyni I 10
Paveh Governor Details Clashes I 11
Bridge Attack Repulsed I 11
Fars Governor Resigns I 11
6 Persons Arrested, Charged I 13
Kermanshahan Official's Warning I 14
Kazerun Highway Closed I 14
Baneh Army Appeal I 14
Developments Concerning Relations With Iraq I 15
Planes Violate Airspace I 15
Clash in Seyyedeh I 15
'Arafat Mediation Attempt I 15
Oil Ministers Announce Coordination on Policy I 16
Large Drop in Iranian Oil Exports Reported I 16
Tehran Discusses Contents of Trade Agreement With Poland I 17
Bank Publishes Bank Data on Declining Industrial Output I 17
Cuban Foreign Minister Malmierca Ends Visit I 18
LE MONDE Cites Bani-Sadr Warning on Danger of Situation [7 May] I 18
Bani-Sadr Signs Condolence Book at SFRY Embassy I 20
Qotbzadeh Heads Funeral Delegation I 20
Ayatollah Shirazi Sends Cable of Thanks to Khomeyni I 20
Tehran Cites Afghan Movement on Fighting in Afghanistan I 20
NVOI Commentaries Discuss Domestic, International Concerns I 21
Land Reform I 21
Nuclear 'Threat' I 21

KESHTMAND, DOST ARRIVE IN BELGRADE FOR TITO FUNERAL

LD072322 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee Politburo, vice president of the Revolutionary Council, deputy prime minister and minister of planning; and Shah Mohammad Dost, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and Afghan minister of foreign affairs, today arrived in Belgrade to take part in the funeral ceremony for Yugoslav President Marshal Josip Broz Tito.

ANNIVERSARY OF CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL DAY MARKED

Karmal Attends Embassy Reception

LD072127 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] The general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal, took part this afternoon in a reception held at the Czechoslovak Embassy in Kabul, celebrating the 35th anniversary of the deliverance of Czechoslovakia from fascism.

Also at this reception, which was given by the Czechoslovak ambassador Zdenek Karmelita, were Asadollah Sarwari, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, vice president of the Revolutionary Council and deputy prime minister; some members of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo; some members of the Revolutionary Council Presidium; some members of the Revolutionary Council; some members of the Council of Ministers; high-ranking civil and military officials and (?some) members of the diplomatic corp of Kabul.

Karmal Greetings Message

LD072128 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry Information Department reports that General Secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Babrak Karmal, on the occasion of the national day of Czechoslovakia, has sent the following congratulatory message to the general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the CSSR, Gustav Husak, and member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Presidium and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal.

I am very pleased to convey warm and deepfelt greetings on behalf of myself and the PDPA CC, the DRA Revolutionary Council and the government and people to you dear comrades of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and the important [as heard] personalities of the Czechoslovak Government on the auspicious day [of your independence].

Your struggles against fascism, imperialism and reaction and the building of a prosperous and progressive nation through these struggles and difficult duties and the final victory of the Czechoslovak toilers are (?a fine example) for the Afghan people.

We are certain that with your guidance and our comradely solidarity, fraternal relations between our parties and people and the development and continuation of all-round cooperation will be in the mutual interest of the people of our countries and world peace.

Dear comrades, please accept our sincere and heartfelt wishes for your health and [words indistinct] and also for the further progress and prosperous future of the fraternal Czechoslovak people.

Foreign Minister Greetings

LD072326 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] The Information Department of the Foreign Ministry reports that Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost has sent a congratulatory telegram to Chnoupek, the foreign minister of the CSSR, on the occasion of the national day of Czechoslovakia.

USSR OIL ENTERPRISES MINISTER ARRIVES 7 MAY

LD072312 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Boris Shcherbina, the Soviet minister of construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises, arrived today in Kabul at the head of a delegation to take part in the opening ceremony of the (Jerqoduq) gas filter plant at the invitation of the Ministry of Mines and Industry.

The Soviet minister was met at Kabul international airport by Dr Raz Mohammad Paktin, the minister of water and power; the deputy ministers of the ministries of planning and mines and industry; other high-ranking officials of these ministries; envoys of the Foreign Affairs Ministry protocol department; the Soviet ambassador in Kabul and members of the USSR Embassy.

BULGARIAN AGRICULTURAL JOURNALISTS DELEGATION ARRIVES

GF071750 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] A Bulgarian delegation of experts in agricultural journalism has arrived in Kabul for the opening of the agricultural journalism institute of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee's higher institute for social sciences.

KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATION ATTENDS SAWR REVOLUTION EVENTS

For a Phnom Penh Domestic Service report on the visit to Afghanistan by the delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, led by Foreign Affairs Minister Hun Sen, to observe the second anniversary of the Sawr Revolution, see the Kampuchea section of the 7 May Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR TITO FUNERAL, MAKES STATEMENT

BK071337 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman has expressed the hope that the nonaligned movement and the countries supporting it will make consistent endeavors to maintain peace and stability in the world in pursuance of the ideals and principles of the movement. He was talking to newsmen at Dacca airport this morning before leaving for Belgrade to attend the funeral of Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia.

The president said as a founder-leader of the movement, Marshal Tito played a vital role in making the movement an effective organ. President Zia said he was convinced that the movement will continue to give leadership in the maintenance of world peace and resolving various problems confronting the world today. The president said Marshal Tito had given able and strong leadership as a freedom fighter and for the development of his country.

Describing President Tito as a close friend of Bangladesh, President Zia said, since our independence in 1971, the country had been receiving full cooperation from Yugoslavia.

Recalling his first meeting with President Tito in 1976 in Colombo during the nonaligned summit, President Zia said that since then the friendship between them grew stronger. He also recalled his state visit to Yugoslavia in 1978 and said that he had fruitful discussions with President Tito on bilateral and international matters. He said his last meeting with President Tito was held in Havana during the nonaligned summit last year.

Replying to a question, the president said his visit to Belgrade will provide him with an opportunity of meeting a number of world leaders and exchanging views with them.

The president was accompanied by Bangladesh Foreign Minister Prof Shamsul Haq. The president is expected to return home on Saturday [12 May]

PRIME MINISTER GANDHI LEAVES DELHI FOR BELGRADE 7 MAY

BK071304 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi left New Delhi for Belgrade this evening to represent India at the funeral of the late President Marshal Tito tomorrow. She is accompanied by Foreign Secretary R.D. Sathe and Information Adviser Sharda Prasad. Her cabinet colleagues, MP's and officials saw her off at the airport.

During her 3-day stay, Mrs Gandhi is likely to meet some of the world leaders. They include British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher and West German Chancellor Schmidt. She will also meet Soviet President Brezhnev.

When asked by newsmen at the airport whether she would meet President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan, Mrs Gandhi said she could not say right now who else she will be meeting.

INDIA-BULGARIA JOINT COMMISSION MEETING CONCLUDES

BK071718 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] India and Bulgaria have agreed to discuss possibilities of having joint ventures in the two countries and also in third countries in the field of petroleum, chemicals and petrochemicals. The agreement was reached at the fifth meeting of the subcommission of the Indo-Bulgarian joint commission. The 3-day meeting concluded in New Delhi today. The agreed minutes of the meeting was signed by Secretary of Department of Chemicals (K.B. Lala) and Bulgarian Deputy Minister for Chemical Industry Tsvetan Tsenkov.

SEYCHELLES TALKS CONCLUDE; JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED

BK071656 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] India and Seychelles have reiterated their opposition to all forms of intervention in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

In a joint statement issued at the end of the official talks in Delhi, President of Seychelles Rene and Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi stressed the importance of creating conditions in which all countries in the region could freely determine their own destiny without fear of external interference. Both sides agreed that it was necessary to deescalate tensions through diplomatic and political intiatives and not by military confrontation or induction of arms.

The Seychelles side expressed appreciation of India's balanced and constructive approach in regard to developments in her neighborhood.

The two sides agreed that developments in South Asia cannot provide any justification for an escalation of great power rivalries in the Indian Ocean area. They called on all concerned states to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, free of great power rivalries and tensions.

India and Seychelles expressed their deep concern over the explosive situation in South Africa and condemned the repressive actions of the racist South African regime. They called for an effective arms embargo against South Africa. They also condemned the illegal South African occupation of Namibia.

Talking about nonalignment, they emphasized the need to strengthen the solidarity of the movement to meet the challenge of the present international situation. President Sanjiva Reddy and Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi have accepted invitations to visit Seychelles.

MINISTER FOR INDUSTRIES HOLDS TALKS IN INDONESIA

For a report on the activities of Minister for Industries Charanjit Thanana during his visit to Indonesia, see the Indonesia section of the 8 May and subsequent issues of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING UNREST IN NORTHEASTERN STATES

Delhi Report on Assam

BK071636 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] In Assam, dispatch of petroleum products from the Gauhati refinery continued today and the loading hours were extended to clear backlog. Several tankers with petrol, diesel and kerosene have already left for other northeastern states which have been facing fuel crisis.

At several places in Assam today, demonstrators wearing black badges courted arrest as part of the agitation on the foreigners issue. These included a number of women. They were later released.

In the Nowgong district of Assam, a 12-hour bundh [strike] from 0600 this morning was observed as a protest against the Central Reserve Police firing at Kampur railway station on Monday last. All the injured persons in Monday's incident at Kampur railway station are reported to be out of danger.

Meanwhile, the Gauhati high court has adjourned till tomorrow the hearing of the habeas corpus petition filed on behalf of nine detenues held under the Assam preventive detention ordinance, 1980. All the nine detinues were today presented before the court as directed by it earlier.

Further Details

BK071016 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Apr 80

[Text] Life in Nowgong district of Assam came to a standstill today on account of a dawn to dusk bundh [strike] in protest against the firing on picketeers at the Kampur railway station on Monday last. The firing had resulted in injuries to 10 persons including a police personnel.

Government offices, private establishments, shops and markets were closed and the vehicular traffic went off the road. Train and road communications between upper and lower Assam are suspended for the duration of the bundh.

According to a spokesman of the Northeast Frontier Railway, some trains passing through the district during the bundh period were canceled.

Delhi Comments on Assam

BK071223 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1015 GMT 7 May 80

[Commentary on the Assam situation by Mahendra Kumar]

[Text] While considering the situation in Assam, the important thing to keep in mind is that there is no difference of opinion on the basic demand of the leaders of the agitation. Their main demand is that the infiltration of foreigners into the state should be stopped and the foreigners already in the state should be identified and deported.

Not only the Government of India but the whole country is with the people of Assam on these two issues. It is absolutely necessary for the success of the country's development plans that growth in population should be kept strictly under control. That is why family planning has always been a very important part of India's development plans. The country, is, therefore, not at all in a position to absorb any number of foreigners.

The strain put by the presence of foreigners is, therefore, a national problem. If Assam suffers, the whole country feels the pain. The problems of Assam are the problems of the whole country, and therefore the basic demand of the agitation leaders has the support of all. The government has never said that it will not fulfill this demand. If, therefore, the aim of the agitation was to draw the government's attention to the gravity of the problem, it has fully served its purpose. Then, what is the difficulty?

The main difference is on the year which should be taken as the basis to identify foreigners. The agitation leaders want it to be 1951, whereas the government has proposed the year 1971. Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi has made a very constructive suggestion on the basis of which these differences can also be removed. She has suggested that work may be started immediately on the basis of 1971, and meanwhile, talks may be continued to compose the differences about the base year.

But the most important thing is that the agitation should stop. Unless that is done, no talks can be held.

Steps have already been taken to check further infiltration of foreigners. More units of the border security force have been posted on the borders. Vigilance has been increased in that area also where the river forms the border. Six motor boats have been deputed to petrol the river so that no foreigners can enter Indian territory illegally through this route.

But the crux of the problem is the identification and deportation of those foreigners who have already entered India and have been living in this country for a considerable period. It has to be realized that this work can be done only if a proper atmosphere is created by ending the agitation.

There are other reasons too why the agitation should end as early as possible. More than any other part of the country, it is harming the people of Assam itself. With the stoppage of rail and road transport it has become difficult to send essential goods into Assam. Already the people are feeling the scarcity, and the prices have gone up. Monsoon, of which Assam receives a big share, are about to start. Top priority is, therefore, being given to the task of rushing adequate supplies of essential goods to the state so that they should be easily available to the people at reasonable prices during the rainy season.

Moreover, such agitations have a tendency to get out of control. It is easy to start them but difficult to control them. Very often, many anti-national people also take advantage of the situation and the continuation of the agitation only serves their mischievous purpose. It is in view of these things that an appeal has been made to end the agitation.

Once the agitation comes to an end, serious work can start to fulfill the demands. But one thing has to be borne in mind. A big mass of people cannot be, at random, branded as foreigners and deported. The government has to insure that no injustice or hardship is done to the linguistic or other minorities living in the state. It is to be seen to that people from other parts of the country and those who have legally acquired Indian citizenship do not suffer. Moreover, it has also to keep in view the various agreements signed first with the Government of Pakistan, and later with the Government of Bangladesh. It is the responsibility of the government to abide by these agreements.

If the agitation is over and talks are held in a calm atmosphere and keeping in view the point of view of the government, it is hoped that the problem can be resolved early and to the entire satisfaction of all the parties concerned.

Commodities Transported to Imphal

BK071014 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] The Manipur government is deploying state road transport corporation trucks to bring essential commodities to Imphal from the Dimapur railway (?junction) in Nagaland. The vehicles will travel in convoys under escort. Private vehicle owners have also been advised to travel under escort and ply their trucks for transporting essential goods.

Meanwhile, the situation in the troubled localities of (Korai Bazar) and (Telepati) of Imphal remained unchanged with round the clock curfew enforced in the area. Other areas were also peaceful and the curfew has been further relaxed there. It will now be in force from 1800 to 0500.

The student organizations which have been spearheading the agitation in the state have decided to suspend the picketing in front of the government offices until Saturday.

VAJPAYEE'S JANATA PARTY ISSUES POLICY STATEMENT

BK060933 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] President of the Bharatiya Janata Party Atal Bihari Vajpayee today released the basic policy statement of the party which has been approved by its working committee. It contains the party's five commitments to the people. These are: nationalism and national integration, democracy, positive secularism, Gandhian socialism and value-based politics.

Explaining the commitments the general secretary of the party told newsmen that the last two principles have been added to make the Bharatiya Janata Party a party with a difference. He said the party will adopt Gandhian practices to achieve the Gandhian objectives. Within the overall ideological framework of these five commitments, the party will take a flexible stand on other issues. It will be prepared to cooperate even with the ruling party to (?implement) the programs which are designed to help the poor masses without making any compromise on its basic policies.

About the dual membership issue, the statement reiterates that members of all the social and cultural organizations which are working for the social uplift of the masses and are not engaged in any political activities are welcome to join the party.

On international relations, the statement says that the party will continue to pay special attention to mutually beneficial ties with our neighbors. It will encourage regional cooperation in Southeast Asia and west Asia. It will work for a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean and will extend total support to liberation movements in southern Africa.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Student Statement: Hostages to Gorgan

LD071230 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1012 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy in statement No 125 ask the valiant people of Gorgan to cooperate with their brother students in guarding the spy hostages who have been sent to that city. The inhabitants of Gorgan have been asked to foil any plot and suspicious move with car and alertness. The text of the statement is as follows:

Muslim zealous people of Gorgan: The criminal U.S. Government and its mercenary agents and advisers, who were the real rulers in your country, the great Iran, for many years, could never imagine that the spies would one day become prisoners in the strong claws of the children of Islam.

The selfish and arrogant nature of this archsatan, has always prevented this Muslim-devourer from surrendering to the wills of nations. But today the power of faith, the power of submission to God and the prophetlike leadership of the imam of the nation, the idol-breaking Khomeyni, have proved this fact.

Since the day when the American spies were taken hostages by the hands of the Muslim children of Iran, America has hatched many plots and conspiracies to free itself from the disgrace of their trial and to free the hostages from the hands of the nation. And the most disgraceful attempt among them was the military attack and the surprise attack at night which was smashed by the command of the Almighty God. But still the satanic pride of Carter does not allow him to think. Not only is a plot not in the interest of the hostages, but it will force us to reconsider their situation. And the people of America must know that Carter and the U.S. Government will be directly responsible for any danger to the lives of the hostages.

As we have announced, many times before, the demand of the brave heroic nation of Iran is the return of the traitorous Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and his plundered wealth. Otherwise, the trial of the spy hostages would not an unexpected event.

In order to prepare the hostages for the day of trial, we have decided to keep the spy hostages in various Iranian cities. If the United States does not stop its plots, we shall make other decisions, too.

Militant people of Gorgan, we have sent some of the spy hostages to your city so that you can directly participate in keeping the spies. Your revolutionary enthusiastic youth should know that if they remain united and rely on the Almighty God, they can shash the satanic powers of the world devourers even with their small groups.

Valiant youth, brothers and sisters in Gorgan, prepare yourselves and arm yourselves with the power of faith and be certain that God is with you and to you will come the victory. We ask you and all the honorable strata of Gorgan, in particular the committed and responsible clergy, and our brothers in the Revolution Guards Corps to cooperate with your brothers, who have come to your city from the den of espionage, in keeping the spy hostages and to foil any plot and suspicious move with your alertness and care.

May the Almighty God bring you honor and pride.

[Signed] Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

Denial of Qotbzadeh Hostage Statement

JN071805 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1742 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] The spokesman for the Iranian Foreign Ministry today denied a REUTER news report on Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh's statements to a U.S. television network on the release of the U.S. hostages in Tehran during the next 3 or 4 weeks.

The spokesman said: Qotbzadeh has stated that the Islamic national consultative assembly will be formed during the next 4 weeks and that it is this assembly that will decide the destiny of the hostages.

Gendarmerie Chief on Rescue Bid

LD072050 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] According to the central news bureau, General Zahirnezhad, commander in chief of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who has gone to Ardesil to inspect the gendarmerie battalion, made a speech today addressing the personnel of Ardebil gendarmerie, saying: Counterrevolution should be crushed and put in its place. He said: Of course, we consider those people to be counterrevolutionaries who stand in the way of the people's affairs and people's revolution. He added: Counterrevolution is made even filthier when it becomes subservient to foreigners and attempts armed confrontation using arms and money acquired from foreigners in order to resist the revolutionary movement of the people.

The commander in chief of the gendarmerie said elsewhere in his speech: When imperialism and Zionism realized that they were unable to stop the Islamic and revolutionary movement of our people, they embarked on economic sanctions. And how they are trying to deprive us of our Islamic way of thinking.

General Zahirnezhad added: America's military aggression against Iran did not aim to free the hostages. Using this aggression, America intended to form another front in the eastern parts of our country against our Islamic Revolution, just as it has done in Kordestan. He added: With all that equipment and personnel America intended to arm the counterrevolution in order to embark on a big sabotage operation relying on its backing.

General Zahirnezhad asked the gendarmerie personnel of Ardebil to think along Islamic and Iranian lines and to be prepared to sacrifice their lives for Islam and the nation of Iran.

The commander in chief of our country's gendarmerie will continue his inspection of eastern Azarbayjan following his inspection of Ardebil gendarmerie battalion.

Hostage Comparison Denied

JN072133 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 7 May 80

[From "Events and Spotlights" program]

[Excerpts] At last, 5 days from the outset of the detention incident involving the Iranian Embassy staff in London, a special British Air Force unit managed to attack the embassy and rescue the hostages.

The operation took place when the hijackers threatened to kill a hostage every half hour should their demands not be met. They carried out their threat by throwing the body of one of the hostages outside the embassy building. The operation to rescue the Iranian diplomats then began.

What attracts attention in this incident is that the British propaganda organs, by talking about the hostages' issue in Iran and by linking it with the London incident, once again began to work, asking the Iranians to assume the manners of the British and to release the U.S. spies as compensation for the love of the British.

Therefore, it is necessary to explain the difference between these two kinds of hostage detention. If the UK and U.S. Governments consider the London incident a terrorist act and a violation of international law and norms and thereby condemn it, we also frankly announce that we oppose and condemn all kinds of terrorism that expose the lives of innocent people to danger from agent factions. We also consider the London incident a terrorist act, because a group that announced its connection with unknown military organizations and claimed to be representing hundreds of thousands of Arabic-speaking Iranian Muslims attacked the representatives of the Iranian people, including Arabic-speaking Iranians, without explaining how and when it assumed this representative role and trusteeship.

On the other hand, had the terrorists truthfully harbored any sort of love for their espoused homeland and people, they would not have carried out this operation on foreign territory under these circumstances, particularly a few days after the U.S. military aggression against Iran. They should have known that the Arab people's real enemy is the greedy United States, which has led all the Iranian nationalities to economic and political annihilation by means of its application of the world's most bloodthirsty systems against Iran for 37 years. This operation gives the United States the chance to escape easily from the fist of the world public, despite its military attack on Iran. Yes, we believed and are also confident that what happened in London was not only a terrorist operation, but was also a plot concocted and carried out by the devils of imperialism, acting behind the curtains. We condemn this plot and any other plot like it throughout the world.

What happened in Tehran about 6 months ago is different in nature from what happened in London, despite their outward similarity. The detention of the hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran was not carried out by an unknown U.S. group due to its opposition to U.S. internal affairs; rather, it was a cry of opposition and indignation by the Iranian people against the greedy U.S. regime--a regime that toppled the legitimate government of Dr Mosaddeq 25 years ago and returned the fleeing shah to the throne by means of interfering in Iran's internal affairs and planning a coup, so that the shah could continue to plunder the wealth and resources of these deprived people and commit the ugliest crimes against them for 25 years.

The occupation of the U.S. Tehran embassy, which was for years a center of plot and espionage against the Iranian people and the deprived peoples in the region, was only a natural reaction by the Iranian people to the U.S. policy [words indistinct] millions of the Iranian people during the months of occupying the den of U.S. espionage. This is evidence that the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy represent the Iranian people in carrying out this operation.

Moreover, in comparison with the crime perpetrated by the terrorists in London 5 days after their occupation of the embassy, the manner in which the Iranian people and students treated the hostages shows clearly how different these two operations are. No comparison can be drawn between the occupation of the U.S. den of espionage in Tehran and the action of a terrorist group in London. However, we again say that the imperialist propaganda organs will achieve no results from this comparison, because the Iranian people are not like the terrorists--handing over spies when faced by Scotland Yard police or by several hundred U.S. soldiers.

U.S. imperialism should know that the Muslim Iranian people want to put its greedy and expansionist policy on trial in the court of the world's conscience. If the United States hands over the shah, this matter will take place through his trial. Otherwise, the representatives of the Iranian people will be the ones who decide the destiny of the hostages. It is then that the crimes of this liquidationist and greedy regime will once again be revealed.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING ELECTION, GOVERNMENT FORMATION

Bani-Sadr to Choose Premier

NC071201 Paris AFP in English 1152 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 7 (AFP)--Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr is to choose a prime minister and form a new government in a fortnight, the BAMDAD daily reported today.

BAMDAD said the most likely candidate for the premier's job was current Budget and Planning Minister Ezatollah Sahabi, a member of the Revolutionary Council, but other possibilities were State Minister Daryush Foruhar and council spokesman Husan Habibi.

The article said it was definite that Iran's oil, culture and education, defense, budget and health portfolios would be reshuffled.

BAMDAD also reported that ministers who served under Mehdi Bazargan, who resigned last November 6, would be included in the new cabinet, along with current ministers and supporters of Mr. Bani-Sadr. The new government will be approved by "revolutionary guide" Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni.

Khomeyni Issues Guidelines

LD071636 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1411 GMT 7 May 80

[Statement by Imam Khomeyni on the Majlis elections issued on 7 May--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Friday, 9 May, is the day on which the noble Muslim nation, which has given its affirmative vote for the Islamic Republic, will go to the polls to elect the candidates who believe in Islam, the commands of the exalted God and the Islamic Republic. Friday is the day on which Islam and the Muslim nation will either achieve their divine aspirations or will be faced in an Islamic Majlis with subversives and those who believe in anti-Islamic schools and thus endanger Islam and the Koran.

The noble Iranian nation must known that Islam is too dear to abandon for the sake of selfish whims or to win the favor of certain groups or individuals and to give precedence to their base purposes over the lofty objectives of Almighty God.

In this period, which concerns the first Islamic Majlis, and in light of the fact that the destiny of future Majlis sessions must also be determined today [as heard], any wrong move by those who either do not want Islam implemented or approach issues through ignorance will establish a precedent for all time and anyone establishing a wrong precedent will be responsible for all the sins that may be committed because of it. Dear nation, on this day of God's test you must focus your attention on certain points:

1. Elect those who are 100 percent Muslim, who believe in Islam's commands, who oppose deviationist schools of thought, who are committed to carry out Islam's commands, and who believe in the Islamic Republic.

2. To identify these individuals it is necessary to become familiar with their actions and behavior since the time of the satanical regime or to have them recommended by committed clergy in the provincial cities or by faithful and qualified individuals without leanings toward the left or right or a group.

3. You must not vote for those who probably support such tendencies, whether this is related to ideological, moral or actual deviation. These individuals cannot be trusted and voting for them will be answerable.

4. You should not be influenced by propaganda and you should elect the correct individuals based on Islamic standards.

5. It is possible that certain devils might propagate certain matters among ignorant people and thus divert them from voting or from voting for the correct individuals in the following manner:

A. It may be claimed that those who have voted in the first round must not vote in this one, while the fact is that this round is no different from the previous round, and it is appropriate that the entire nation should participate in the voting.

B. It may be claimed that it would be good to vote for all groups, whether leftist or deviationist, in order to ensure that the consultative assembly embraces all factions. This is a wrong assertion which the deviationists have concocted in order to enter the Majlis by deception. The nation must not listen to these deviationist assertions. It must vote for the individuals with the qualifications stated above.

6. It is hoped that the Muslim nation of Iran will participate in this vital matter on which the destiny of society depends. On Friday, all sections, men and women, should rise and go to the polls and cast their votes.

7. On this day certain opportunists will gather around the polling stations and propose to the people certain specific candidates. Do not listen to them and cast your vote for the correct individuals.

8. Illiterate individuals, having previously consulted faithful and reliable individuals, should write down their candidates--12 candidates in Tehran and as many as necessary in the provincial cities--with the help of a trustworthy person. They should then give this list to another reliable person to read it for them and they should drop their votes in the ballot box personally and not allow anyone else to fill out the ballot or drop it in the ballot box for them.

I pray to Almighty God for everyone's success and hope for the happiness and greatness of Islam and Muslims. Peace be upon you and God's blessings and mercy.

[Signed] Ruhalloh Mosavi Khomeyni; [dated] 7 May 1980.

Beheshti Comment

LD071836 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1720 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, Dr Beheshti, a member of the Revolution Council and the chairman of the Supreme Court, today took part in a news conference with domestic and foreign correspondents and answered various questions.

Concerning the elections and the cabinet which will be formed in the near future, Dr Beheshti said: In any case, we should try to form a powerful government which will be trusted by the majorities of the deputies of the people in the Majlis, a government which can have good relations with the president, who is the head of the executive branch, and which is also trusted by him. We will try to bring about this mutual trust; but whether it should be a coalition government, this is not very much in keeping with the political culture of our Islamic society. I think that if the individuals who enjoy the trust of all or the majority of groups can form a government this will be the ideal cabinet.

In response to a question concerning the existence of differences of opinion among the members of the Revolution Council, Dr Beheshti said: There are undoubtedly differences of opinion among the members of the Revolution Council. Basically, a progressive and active council cannot be a council which only holds one point of view. What is important is that all members of the Revolution Council pursue the same idea, namely, serving this nation on the basis of the Islamic ideals and the principles of the Islamic Revolution of Iran. To us it is natural to have differences of opinion on certain issues. Therefore, at times there are also some fundamental differences of opinion concerning certain issues. When the Revolution Council investigates an issue, holds discussions, reaches a conclusion and votes all the members of the council support the decision which has been approved by the majority of the members of the council. These kinds of differences of opinion will lead to progress.

Concerning the existence of various freedoms in society, Dr Beheshti said: I always advocate the preservation of individual and social liberties because I believe this is one of the sublime principles of Islam. However, during crises we cannot allow all those liberties which may be allowed during normal times. We are now in a true crisis situation due to our difficult relations with other countries and also due to problems which certain elements knowingly or as a result of deception, create in the country. Therefore, under the present circumstances we naturally cannot hope to have all the desired freedoms.

Another correspondent asked him about the flow of foreign currencies out of the country and the statement which has been issued on this issue. He said: They brought this statement to me and I noticed that my name and the names of Mr Khamene'i and Mr Hashemi Rafsanjani were also contained in this statement. This is another effort in the psychological war and the campaign of lies and rumors that the blasphemous fifth column is carrying out in our society. It wishes to weaken our revolution through such methods and seeks to weaken the bond of trust between us and the nation.

ITALIAN DAILIES INTERVIEW FOREIGN MINISTER QOTBZADEH

AU071632 Rome ANSA in English 1535 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Rome, May 7 (ANSA)--Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh claimed that there was no comparison between the hostage taking at the Iranian Embassy in London (an affair which ended Monday with the killing of four terrorists and two hostages) and the taking of U.S. hostages in Tehran. He explained his (?views in an interview) published in Italy today by the Milan IL GIORNO and Turin LA STAMPA dailies.

In London, he said, emissaries of a third state, Iraq, invaded the embassy building, "threatened the lives of our men, killing two."

In Tehran, he said, the students who occupied the U.S. Embassy were not terrorists. They were not in cahoots with a third nation but the expression of the Iranian people and the seething resentment rife after 25 years of American oppression and complicity with the shah's crimes, he went on. Qotbzadeh said he was certain that once elected, the new Iranian parliament would find a way to solve the problem of "the American spies" in an honorable and acceptable way and that the government would be able to induce the students to respect the parliament's decisions. As to the aborted American rescue mission, the foreign minister said that it certainly had not eased the situation and confirmed the "incurable piracy" of the U.S.A.

Qotbzadeh then turned to the role of Europe in the Iran-U.S. crisis. He said that Iran was optimistic that the European community would not go along with American policy and instead would follow its own line, especially after the dangers U.S. President Jimmy Carter exposed the world to when he gave the green light to the raid, without consulting his European allies. Referring to an invitation that Guilio Andreotti reportedly received indirectly from Iran to help find a solution to the crisis, Gotbzadeh said that in the European framework, Italy could play a special role, "especially considering the (?complimentary) nature of our two economies." Andreotti, a former premier, currently heads the house foreign affairs commission. The invitation to go to Iran has never been confirmed.

FORMER EDUCATION MINISTER, TWO OTHERS EXECUTED

LD080654 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] The office of public prosecution of the Islamic Revolution of Iran in a statement today announced that Mrs Esfand Farrokhru-Parsa, former education and training minister in the Hoveyda cabinet, charged with plundering public funds, causing corruption, spreading prostitution in the Ministry of Education and Training, cooperation with SAVAK, firing struggling educationalists, participating in getting antipeople laws approved and making education and training dependent on the colonial culture of imperialism; and Fatemeh Sadeqi, charged with purchasing innocent girls, selling the society's honor and spreading prostitution, were both declared as carrying out corruption on earth. In addition, 'Ali Shoja'i, charged with [word indistinct] heroin and opium, was also sentenced to death.

In order to protect Islamic society from the harm stemming from such corrupt people and to make them an example to others and save Islamic society, the said persons were executed by firing squad in the courtyard of Evin prison at dawn today.

REVOLUTION COUNCIL COMMITTEES DISCUSS CURRENCY SMUGGLING

LD080419 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] The Revolution Council committees met last night. At the end of these meetings, the governor of Iran's Central Bank said that in order to prevent smuggling of 1,000 tuman notes, the movement of (?motorboats) in the country's southern waters will be banned for a period of 15 days. 'Alireza Nobari, governor or Iran's Central Bank, also stated: For the same purpose, the bill on punishment for currency smugglers has been ratified, which provides for heavy penalties for such smugglers.

Nobari said: In order to facilitate visits by those who intend to enter Iran, it has been devised that such persons will be able to bring into Iran the same sum of 2,000 tumans in permitted currency which has been envisaged for them.

Reza Salimi, minister of finance and economic affairs, also announced last night that in order to raise the capital of the OPEC fund to the level of $800 million, the economic affairs ministers of the OPEC members countries will hold a meeting on 28 May. He added: At the meeting of the Revolution Council committees, Iran's proposal's in this respect were also approved.

FOREIGN MINISTER REPORTS ON SECOND LONDON EMBASSY DEATH

LD071808 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] According to the central news unit, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in connection with the hostage-taking incident in London, issued statement No 3, which is as follows:

In His exalted name. Most regretfully the compatriots are hereby informed that the second body found in the Iranian Embassy in London belongs to one of our noble and Muslim compatriots by the name of 'Ali Asqar Samadzadeh, who worked in the press department of Iranian Embassy in London. Martyr Samadzadeh was born in Khoy. Bodies of these martyred in the Iranian Embassy in London will be conveyed to Iran after legal formalities. The exact date will be announced later. At present all the Iranian hostages are well and only two are receiving treatment in hospital and will be released later.

BANI-SADR ADDRESSES UNIVERSITY SEMINAR ON CULTURAL REVOLUTION

LD071758 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] The seminar on the Islamic Cultural Revolution began this morning with the participation of a large number of people at Melli University. At the beginning of the deliberations of the seminar, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr delivered a speech and expressed his views about the nature of the cultural revolution. Referring to the fact that Muslim students and professors should be in love with the revolution and in love with Iran during the revolution, Dr Bani-Sadr said: It is easy to put an end to thinking and to hit one another on the hear with our fists, but it is difficult to withhold the fists and to use the brain.

The latter is true revolution and this is what our prophet did. The greatest revolutions have occurred when the human mind has been released from domination. From the early days of Islam until the present those who followed the prophet's method sacrificed themselves and their surroundings and struggled with all their strength, but when did we follow this method?

Then, criticizing the incorrect policies governing the universities, the president said: If the brains cannot establish contacts with one another and hold a dialogue in the universities, then how can the universities present the cultural revolution to others? The cultural revolution means that at least one place will be created where ideas can be exchanged. He then referred to the need for free discussions leading to positive results in all fields in the universities and talked about the cultural domination of Iran and other countries by the West. He said: Cultural revolution starts at the moment a person accepts the right of free thinking for himself and uses this right. An innovative person is a person who has carried out cultural revolution. An innovative society is a society which has implemented a cultural revolution in itself. However, the society which consumes, destroys. Even if it changes its methods it has not carried out a cultural revolution.

I am saying that during the 15 months after the revolution the strength of our thinking has been gradually reduced. The methods which are gradually dominating us are forceful methods. A decisive revolutionary is supposedly a person who uses this weapon and this means of exerting force more than others and who uses it without any reservations. However, this is a return to the satanical period. Cultural revolution means that you should gradually abandon forceful methods and replace them with thought. It is only then that all the capabilities of the society will be used in a constructive manner and only then that our society will be able to make a century out of every moment.

At the end of his speech, the president said: Do not be afraid of the existence of tendencies in universities. Eschew the language of force and extend the language of innovation. At such a time the tendencies will lead toward unity. Therefore, the first sign of cultural revolution in the universities is that you regard the universities as a place for discussion. Allow ideas to hold a dialgoe in the universities. If you accept this then you have taken the fundamental step toward a cultural revolution.

The seminar on the Islamic Cultural Revolution will continue for 4 days until Saturday, 10 May 1980. All people are allowed to take part in this seminar.

AHVAZ RADIO ANNOUNCES SENTENCES OF UNIVERSITY RIOTERS

QF071800 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] The Ahvaz Islamic Revolution prosecutor has announced that in respect to the recent clashes at Jondi Shapur University, which resulted in six people being killed, others injured and hundreds of other arrested, most of those who were arrested--who were the victims of deception--have been released from prison. Some of those individuals whose crimes were unknown have been released on bail. Those individuals whose cases were clear have been tried and sentenced. Their names and sentences are as follows:

1. Omid 'Ali Jaber Ansari, building painter, accused of rock throwing and assault and battery, has been sentenced to 2 years in prison; 2. Soheyla 'Abbasi, student, charged with rock throwing and instigation against the Islamic Republic, 3 months in prison and expulsion from the university; 3. Kayumars Soheyli, student, charged with rock throwing and instigation against the Islamic Republic, 4 months in prison; 4. Forugh Lotfi, 5. Fereshteh Eskandari and 6. Shahrzad Nasiri, all charged with rock throwing and instigation against the Islamic Republic, 2 months each in prison and expulsion from the university; 7. Yadollah 'Ata'i, laborer, charged with instigation and acts of sabotage, 3 months in prison and 40 lashes; 8. Tuba Falsafi, guidance school teacher, charged with instigation and participation in clashes, 6 months in prison and expulsion from the Ministry of Education; 9. Zhaleh Purianpur Zinat, student charged with rock throwing and counterrevolutionary activities, 6 months in prison; 10. Reza Baba-Ahmadi, high school teacher charged with instigation and counterrevolutionary activities, 2 years in prison outside of Khuzestan and expulsion from the Education Ministry; 11. Gholam 'Abbas Sayyah, unemployed, charged with instigation and counterrevolutionary activities, 2 years in prison outside of Khuzestan; 12. Gholam Zamanpur, student, charged with instigation and counterrevolutionary activities, 6 months in prison; his sentence has been suspended because he was a victim of deception; 14. Simin Ehsa'i, student, charged with instigation and counterrevolutionary activities, 1 year in prison; 15. Seyyed Mohsen Fateh, student, charged with instigation and counterrevolutionary activities, 1 year in prison and expulsion from the university, his sentence has been suspended because he is an invalid; 16. Moniz Nazarian, physical education teacher, charged with instigation and counterrevolutionary activities, expulsion from the Ministry of Education; 17. Tahereh Golshan, physical education teacher, charged with instigation of counterrevolutionary activities, expulsion from the Ministry of Education; 18. Parviz Khosrovi, unemployed, charged with rock throwing and acts of sabotage, 2 years in prison outside of Khuzestan; and 19. Ahmad Sher'Ali, unemployed graduate, charged with rock throwing and acts of sabotage, 2 years in prison:

In a few days, decisions will be made regarding the remaining individuals.

UNREST, VIOLENCE CONTINUE IN PROVINCES

Kerman Deputy Meets Khomeyni

LD071008 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Dr Seyyed Ahmad Madani, the elected deputy of the Kerman people in the national consultative assembly, met and conferred with Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this morning. At the end of this visit, Dr Madani in a conversation with a PARS reporter said: The aim of today's visit was to see the imam and to give to him a general report of the current problems of the country. As far as I have a duty toward my country and the revolution, I conferred with the imam.

About accepting any new responsibility in the future, he said: At the moment I have been elected as a member of the Majlis, and there is no plan for any other particular job.

Paveh Governor Details Clashes

LD071046 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] During yesterday's clashes in Paveh, which went on until 2330, 3 people were martyred and 12 were wounded.

The governor of Paveh, speaking to the Kermanshah news unit, said: Following yesterday's clashes in Paveh, armed assailants attacked the city, using mortars. In this incident, three people were martyred. The martyrs were Mohammed Reza Motlaq, the commander of the Revolution Guards Corps of Paveh, Fateh Naqshbandi and Mansur Mowlavi, two of the inhabitants of the city.

Twelve people were wounded and were taken to the Ayatollah Taleqani hospital in Kermanshah. One of the wounded people, (Sedollah Shari'ati), is in critical condition.

Following this clash, the military forces and the Guards Corps staged a **counter**attack.

The governor of Paveh added: Following the recent clashes in Paveh, all the shops and offices in the city are closed and today various classes of the people of Paveh gathered around the governor's office demanding that a delegation be sent by the imam Khomeyni's bureau or the president to investigate the demands of the Muslim inhabitants of Paveh so that security can be restored.

The governor of Paveh also said: According to some reports, the Qeshlaq bridge, between Paveh and Kermanshah, has been blown up by armed assailants.

Bridge Attack Repulsed

LD071056 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the Bustan Bridge in the border town of Dasht-e Azadegan was attacked by unidentified assailants last night. The security forces resisted this attack.

The commander of Khuzestan gendarmerie region, confirming this report, said: From an island opposite some unknown individuals attacked the bridge, using RPG-7's and small caliber arms. The gendarmerie agents counterattacked. One of the privates received a bullet in the face during the attack. He was taken to Ahvaz Jondi-Shapur hospital immediately, but unfortunately the treatment was not effective and he gained the exalted rank of martyrdom.

He added: The attack lasted about 2 and 1/2 hours, and the attackers retreated in the face of the resistance of the gendarmerie.

He added: One man, named (Saber Shahidi), was arrested during the clash. He was in possession of a Kalashnikov gun, and he is being questioned.

Fars Governor Resigns

GF071555 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] The governor of Fars has resigned. According to reports from our correspondent, Mr 'Ali Danesh-Monfared, the governor of Fars submitted his resignation 2 days ago in a telegram to the Interior Ministry.

In an interview given to our reporter, the Fars governor stated the reasons for his decision. In this interview, he said the reason for his resignation was the interference and hindrance by certain elements and groups in Fars province. My colleague has interviewed the governor on this matter, to which I now draw your attention. [begin recording]

[Question] Governor, there have been some rumors recently that you have resigned. Do you deny or confirm these rumors?

[Answer] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. I greet all freedom-loving Muslim citizens of Fars. I do confirm these rumors you have mentioned. On 5 May 1980, 2 days ago, I submitted by resignation to the interior minister in a telegram.

[Question] Your resignation is rather an unexpected event for the citizens. Could you possibly tell us what factors prompted your resignation?

[Answer] I must say it is a rather long story. All I can say now, in a rather vague and general way, is that there were and still are certain elements in the region who somehow or other were trying to prevent me from remaining in my post in this province. They had been working on all kinds of schemes, plots, intrigues and instigations. They even made certain that these instigations and matters reached Tehran as well, and I must say that Tehran was influenced by these elements to a certain extent. And when a full understanding between the capital and this provice does not exist, or when the problems and matters are not carefully studied and investigated, it is naturally difficult to work and discharge duties. Since Tehran also favored this action [resignation], I made my decision.

[Question] Could you possibly explain further about these elements so the people can be enlightened as to where these instigations and hinderances originated? And considering the fact that the country needs more stability and these changes will certainly damage the country, could you please given the listeners more details as to who these elements are?

[Answer] I believe the people themselves know these elements and can identify them. These individuals do not want to see the government have power and sovereignty. They do not agree with any regulations, rules and standards of conduct in the region. They want to be free to continue their misdeeds and transgressions. These are the principle elements which I feel the people are capable of perceiving and recognizing. They must recognize and identify them. If I give you just one example, I believe the matter can be made more clear.

Those who have brought the Shiraz Revolution Court to its present state are still trying to do everything they can so the revolution court will cease to exist in this province. As a result, all corrupt elements, feudalists and remnants of the former regime would be able to continue their former way of life and pursue their misdeeds. These same elements are somewhat and shamefully the cause of this matter. However, for the time being I will not give a more detailed explanation of the matter and leave it to the people's judgement so they themselves can assess the situation and find out what elements have something to do with it.

[Question] Governor, when a high-ranking representative of the government of the Islamic Republic, will all his authority, can be the victim of these instigations and hinderances, can the public expect any better treatment for other officials and executives of various organs so that they can remain in their posts and continue discharging their responsibilities? Do you think anyone would be willing to come forward and accept a position of responsibility under these conditions?

[Answer] I must say that I am still hopeful--because one cannot despair and lose hope--that some other individuals will be willing to do so. After all, there could have been some reason that these individuals were moved to take this action. I do hope there are individuals who will come and continue the work. This is my wish and desire. Naturally, the people must be alert and careful. Everyone must be very careful and aware in this region where up until now, there has really been security, law and order and government control. The citizens have really been able to enjoy the postrevolution period. And as far as I am concerned, it is not a matter of one individual or individuals. I think the people must protect and support the revolution, the revolutionary wave and the revolutionary process. So let us hope that the matter of peace and order in this region will not become the victim of certain acts and distortions by the elements I have just mentioned.

[Question] Governor, there are also other rumors such as the one about your upcoming appointment to the post of deputy minister of science. Do you confirm or deny this?

[Answer] There might have been such a proposal, but for now I have turned it down and presently, there is no more talk about it.

[Question] Was your rejection of that post in any way related to the events that have happened here in Fars?

[Answer] No. It had nothing to do with these matters at all. That was suggested to me while I was still discharging my duties here but I turned it down simply because I considered my being here in this post more fruitful. This was before I submitted my resignation.

[Question] Thank you very much.

[Answer] You are welcome. [end recording]

At the end of this interview, the Fars governor said that in referring to instigatory elements involved in the affairs of the Revolution Court, he did not mean any of the revolutionary segments. More specifically, he did not mean the Corps of the Islamic Revolution Guards. He said he actually meant the various elements present in the region.

6 Persons Arrested, Charged

GF071707 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 7 May 80

[Announcement issued by the Dezful Corps of the Islamic Revolution Guards; no date given--read by announcer]

[Text] In His exalted name. Yesterday, the operations unit of the Dezful corps of the Islamic Revolution Guards identified and arrested a six-man team of the elements responsible for six different explosions in six different areas. The arrested individuals, who were the principal elements responsible for the explosions, are: 1. Hovylush Dabbak, son of Ja'lush, principal element responsible for the train explosion at Sabzab station and the explosion of the Shush oil pipelines; 2. Hannush Dabbak, son of Ja'lush, team leader; 3. Abdul Hoseyn Dabbak, known as 'Abayyed, son of Hannush, responsible for the train explosion at Sabzab station near Dezful; 4. Jasem Kananeh, son of Mohsen, responsible for the explosion of the Gavmishabad oil pipeline in Dezful and the Tang-e Sineh pipeline in the Musiyan border area; 5. Razi Roveyshedi, son of 'Abdullah, known as Khalil Hasan the spy; who served as team guide; and 6. Khalil Abudallahi, son of Hasan, another member of the team.

The Corps of the Islamic Revolution Guards hope to stride forward, with the Almighty's help and based on the constant urging of the nation's imam, to arrest the elements responsible for the explosions in various regions and to help the justice system of the Islamic Republic prevail under the leadership of the great idol smasher, the great Khomeyni.

Details of these activities will be made available to all Muslim brothers and sisters after the necessary inviestations have been completed.

Kermanshahan Official's Warning

LD071810 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] According to our reporter in Kermanshah, in connection with recent incidents in Paveh, the governor general of Kermanshahan in an interview this afternoon announced: Regarding the maintenance of security in this region we have contacted Dr Bani-Sadr, the president, and steps will be taken on this issue. He added: The aim of counterrevolutionary elements is to threaten security while our nation is trying to hold the Majlis elections by creating terror in border towns.

The governor general of Kermanshahan said: These groups which are supported by imperialist hirelings should know that the present high morale of the people will prevent them from achieving anything. Members of the army of the Islamic Republic and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps are ready to repel any attack by these mercenaries.

Kazerun Highway Closed

GF071829 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Subsequent to the events following the arrest of 3 individuals named Seyyed Esma'il, Seyyed Yadollah and Seyyed Ebrahim Musavi and the search of their homes in the Konar-Tappeh district of Kazerun, a group of persons blocked and closed the Konar-Tappah highway last night. It leads to Bushehr.

Baneh Army Appeal

LD072028 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] The ground forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran tonight issued a statement. The text of this statement is as follows:

In His exalted name.

Muslim inhabitants of Kordestan and peace-loving residents of the town of Baneh: Now that counterrevolutionaries and elements subservient to foreigners are taking advantage of the army's operational methods of not attacking villages and unarmed people, and by their positioning of heavy armor in your houses and between them, firing at the units stationed at Baneh barracks, we ask you to denounce them and not allow them to open fire on the barracks, using you as shelter. If you do not cooperate in carrying out this request and if you do not throw the counterrevolutionaries out of the town of Baneh, units stationed at the barracks will have to return fire in self-defense and if you do not leave your places you may be injured.

[Signed] the ground forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Planes Violate Airspace

JN071759 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1745 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Citing the commander of the gendarmerie force in Abadan, the Iranian radio and television correspondent reported that five Iraqi planes violated Iranian airspace at 2200 yesterday. Our forces immediately opened fire on the aggressive Iraqi planes and forced them to flee.

Clash in Seyyedeh

GF071810 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] The Dasht-e Azadegan Corps of the Islamic Revolution Guards has announced that at 1900 on 5 May 1980, a revolution guards patrol encountered two motorboats carrying approximately 20 persons along the border in Sayyedeh village. Following a 1-hour clash between the attackers, who had entered Iranian territory from Iraq, the Revolution Guards patrol forced them to retreat. The report says one of the attackers was wounded, but none of the Revolution Guards was hurt.

'Arafat Mediation Attempt

JN071929 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 May 80

[Ahmad al-Katib commentary]

[Excerpts] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. Since the deterioration of relations between Iran and Iraq, many sides have tried to mediate to achieve some sort of peace and harmony between the two countries. The latest mediation attempt was by PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat during his visit to Iraq yesterday. This visit, which was scheduled to last 4 days, did not last more than 4 hours. Thus, the attempt failed because it was stillborn. Perhaps, the direct reason for its failure is the absence of Saddam Husayn from the scene and the unstable situation in Baghdad.

Regarding the subject of mediation between revolutionary Iran and Iraq, Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh said that Iran rejects any mediation or dialog between Iran and Iraq as long as the As-Saddam regime is in power in Iraq. Iranian President Bani-Sadr has said in a statement: The question does not need any mediation. We have not carried out any hostile act against Iraq. All we want is for the Baghdad regime to stop its acts of sabotage.

Therefore, if the Iraqi regime wants to solve its crisis with Iran, it should stop interfering in Iran's internal affairs and also cease its plots and acts of sabotage.

The PLO, headed by 'Arafat, should lead an Arab campaign of confrontation against the terrorist puppet regime in Baghdad, such as the one waged against the As-Sadat regime in Egypt. As a matter of fact, the confrontation against the Baghdad regime must be even more severe, because the terrorist puppet regime in Baghdad is just as dangerous to the Muslim Iraqi people and the Palestine question as the As-Sadat regime is to the Arab cause. Moreover, the Baghdad regime's alliance with Israel and the United States is as strong as that of Anwar as-Sadat.

OIL MINISTERS ANNOUNCE COORDINATION ON POLICY

LD070946 Tehran PARS in English 0740 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 7 (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--The Iranian minister of oil 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar and his Libyan counterpart, 'Abd as-Salam Az-Zaq'ar, held a press conference at the ministry on Monday afternoon. The Libyan minister explained the oil policy of his country in coordination with the oil policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran and said that the coordination in production and supply of oil to the world was among the important issues that they discussed with the Iranian minister and total understanding existed between the two countries. Mo'infar, expressing his pleasure about the issue, said that the control of the oil production level was very important and this would not only include the interests of Iran but would protect the interests of the producing and consuming countries. Naturally if oil production is controlled, the interests of human beings would be preserved, Mo'infar stressed.

Replying to a question about the crude oil production of Iran, Mo'infar said that the crude oil production of Iran was about 2 million barrels a day out of which, one million barrels were being used for domestic consumption and one million barrels were being exported. Of course, this decrease was due to the problems and pressures of a number of countries, Mo'infar added.

The Iranian oil minister stated that they had decided to reach the same level of 3 million barrels a day of production of crude oil. But if the U.S. economic sanction, which he believed would not succeed, kept Iran from exporting its oil at all, then they would keep the one million barrels a day of oil production for the domestic use. "We suppose that all those who are aligned with the United States mastermind plots against us. Nevertheless, we are completely ready and declare that we will not export oil to any country which would have hostile (?procedures)," Mo'infar said. Concerning the oil price, he said that there is of course a tendency to increase oil prices by most of the oil-rich countries, and we should wait and see what decisions will be taken in the OPEC session. The present discussion with Libya was to harmonize the long-term program of the two countries.

Referring to the oil export to East European countries he said that Iran would receive currency for the oil sale and the type of currency needed by Iran would be announced by the central bank of Iran [CBI].

LARGE DROP IN IRANIAN OIL EXPORTS REPORTED

TA071625 London BBC World Service in English 1600 GMT 7 May 80

[From "Newsdesk"]

[Text] Iranian oil exports are continuing to drop sharply. The Iranian oil minister, Mr 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, who is in Suaid Arabia for a meeting of ministers of the organization of petroleum exporting countries, OPEC, told correspondents that oil exports from his country had now fallen below 1 million barrels a day. This is a drop of more than 300,000 barrels a day since last month. The BBC economics correspondent says the present figures represent less than a fifth of the peak exports during the rule of the shah. The decline is attributed to disruption of oil production and to the loss of overseas markets. The OPEC ministers are meeting in an attempt to decide on a long-term strategy on oil supplies and prices.

TEHRAN DISCUSSES CONTENTS OF TRADE AGREEMENT WITH POLAND

LD071810 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] According to PARS, the public relations office of the Commerce Ministry announced that yesterday afternoon, at the end of the Polish delegation's trip to Iran, a contract was signed between the two countries aimed at the expansion of trade and increasing technical and economic cooperation between the two countries. This contract was signed for Iran by Shoja'eddin Fatahi, the under secretary in charge of foreign trade at the Commerce Ministry; Antoni Karas, under secretary in charge of foreign trade and maritime economy, signed for Poland.

According to this contract, with the new facilities provided the volume of trade exchange between the two countries will increase and Poland will try ots best to supply some of the goods needed by Iran. Poland has announced its readiness to cooperate with Iran in the petrochemical and chemical industries, paint manufacture, shipbuilding, production of agricultural and roadbuilding machinery, construction of generators and [words indistinct] and also training experts and technicians needed by the above-mentioned industries.

The twocountries also considered extending cooperation between Iran and Poland in shipping and fishing. The polish under secretary in charge of foreign trade and maritime economy met during his stay in Tehran with the ministers of commerce, petroleum agriculture and rural development, industries and mines and the president of Bank Markazi, as well as other officials.

BANK PUBLISHES DATA ON DECLINING INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

LD070934 Tehran PARS in English 0800 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 7 (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Iran's industrial output suffered a sharp decline during the first nine months of last Iranian year 1358 (the latest period for which figures were available) according to statistics published by Bank Markazi Iran (the country's central bank). The statistical survey conducted by the bank's economic research department, contains the following main points:

Production:

Though figures on the industiral production for the first half of the year 1358 (the year ending on March 20, 1980), were not available, but on the basis of a sampling which convered 38 per cent of the country's large industries, the total industrial output dropped by 26 per cent as compared to the corresponding period of the preceding year. Among various branches of the industrial sector, the sharpest decline was related to motors and turbines manufacturing (58 per cent), followed by metal tools industry (53 per cent).

Investment

During the first nine months of 1358, investment in industrial activities financed through government development credits, was confirmed to rials 36 billion indicating a decrease of 51 per cent as compared to the corresponding figure for the preceding year. Out of the total amount of credits allocated to the industrial sector, about 62 percent was disbursed on metallurgical industries of which rials 11 billion went to the expansion of Esfahan steel mill and rials 9 billion was spent on setting up a steel plant in Ahvaz.

During the period under review, rials 10 billion out of the development credits were allocated to mining exploration and exploitation activities which was 46 per cent less than the corresponding figure of the preceding year.

Since a major part of large Iranian industries were nationalised during the reported period and as a result of the restrictions imposed on foreign investment in Iran, the inflow of foreign private loans and capital was confined to rials 432 million, showing a decline of almost 87 per cent as compared to the corresponding period a year earlier.

Banks industrial loans:

During the first nine months of 1358, the sharp decline in industrial investment led to a considerable slow-down in the activities of specialised industrial banks which received 69 requests for loans amounting to a total of rials 5.6 billion. The figures show declines of 79 per cent and 80 per cent respectively in comparison with corresponding figures of the previous year and point to a lack of propensity on the part of the private sector to invest in industries.

During the period, industrial loans paid by the specialised banks amounted to rials 6.5 billion, indicating a drop of 81 per cent. Out of the total loans paid, about 65 per cent was financed by the industrial and mining development bank, 30 percent by the industrial credits bank and 5 per cent by the development and investment bank.

Establishment and Operation of New Industrial Unity:

During the report period, 307 permits for establishment of new industrial units with an aggregate capital of rials 7.6 billion were issued, showing respective decreases of 46 and 86 per cent as compared to the corresponding figure a year earlier. At the same time, 59 permits for operation (?of) new industrial units with a total capital of rials 6 billion were issued, indicating respective decreases of 65.5 and 88 per cent in comparison with the corresponding figures of the preceding year.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER MALMIERCA ENDS VISIT

LD071102 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and his entourage, who visited our country for 3 days at the invitation of President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, left Tehran this morning.

The foreign minister of Cuba, on his departure at the airport refused to answer questions asked by reporters about his talks in Tehran.

LE MONDE CITES BANI-SADR WARNING ON DANGER OF SITUATION

LD071655 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 May 80 p 3

[J.-M. Durand-Souffland dispatch: "Voters Go to Polls 9 May in Atmosphere of Latent Crisis"]

[Text] Tehran--It is in an atmosphere of latent crisis that the Iranian voters will go to the polls Friday 9 May--the date of the second round of the parliamentary elections initially set for 3 April.

However, voting will only take place in those polling stations where no election fraud or attempt to exert pressure on the frequently illiterate voters--whose voting slips excessively good-natured people offer to complete--was denounced following the first round 14 March, since the committee investigating the complaints has not finished examining the numerous cases reported.

Among those who submitted complaints were two major political formations: The Mojahedin-e Khalq (Progressive Muslims) who, as soon as the voting ended, protested against numerous irregularities, while the Tudeh Party deemed the lack of success by its candidates to be unacceptable, regarding this as clear evidence of fraud during the count. Of the 270 seats which the first Islamic Republic's national assembly will have, 180 still have to be located.

It is after the second round that the prevailing balance of political forces will emerge in a clear and precise way. If the orthodox Muslims in the Islamic Republican Party--whose leader Ayatollah Beheshti has never tried to conceal the strong antipathy he feels for [President] Bani-Sadr--confirm the clear lead already acquired in the first round when they obtained 24 seats [as published], it goes without saying that the president's already delicate position would really become uncomfortable in face of a parliament in which the rightwing opposition would be in a majority. Mr Bani-Sadr, who is constantly subjected to underhanded criticism and even direct attacks calling him into question almost by name, nonetheless seems determined to fight rather than to give way to intimidation attempts which are mostly quite cleverly planned to strike home to the majority of Iranians who are convinced merely by [allusion to--] Imam Khomeyni's name.

In an article published as an editorial in the daily ISLAMIC REVOLUTION on 4 May, Mr Bani-Sadr does not hesitate to warn the country about the present situation, writing in particular: "The Iranian political atmosphere has become explosive and such a situation represents the greatest danger. Muslim intellectuals who lack the will to establish vital contacts amongst themselves...have profoundly weakened Imam Khomeyni's efforts to bring about the vital rapprochement between the intellectuals and the clergy. The great danger lies in the fact that these two forces seem intent on turning possible agreement into avowed antagonism. The president of the republic, Mr Bani-Sadr goes on, "must bring the major Muslim factions together, in other words the traditionalists on the one hand and the intellectuals of various schools on the other. They must meet, discuss together and direct their ideas so as to unite their views."

"The President's Difficult Task"

Turning to a direct attack on the (Hezbollahis) (the "Partisans of God"), even if he only mentions them by their nickname of "cudgel bearers," who look more like extreme rightwing gangsters as the weeks pass, the president of the republic urges them to "end their constant provocations," accusing them of helping, by their attitude, "to place the revolution and the country's very existence in great danger." A little later Mr Bani-Sadr even threatens to invoke the forces of order to make them see reason if need be.

"The president of the republic," he concluded, "has the difficult task of maintaining law and order and he has the means of doing so."

It is therefore in a particularly tense atmosphere due both to the profound divisions between the major political forces now clearly emerging and the fears openly expressed by the opposition parties in face of the disturbing rise of a right and a proclerical extreme right, which may even be organized within the clergy proper, that Iran will go to the polls 9 May without having too many illusions about the results of the ballot.

BANI-SADR SIGNS CONDOLENCE BOOK AT SFRY EMBASSY

LD071304 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] At 1300 today President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr went to the Yugoslav Embassy and signed a book of condolences there. In the book Dr Bani-Sadr wrote: I express my condolences to the Yugoslav people on the death of a man who regarded as his aspiration the triumph of mankind. Methods make the path perceived for achieving one's aspirations either shorter or longer or in time, mislead man. However, the degree of man's integrity lies in his faithfulness and his aspiration. It is to be hoped that nations will become equal and fraternal in independence and freedom and that peace will reign upon the globe. Independence from the two superpowers is a clear matter, and Tito was pursuing this path.

Qotbzadeh Heads Funeral Delegation

LD071724 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] According to PARS, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this afternoon left Tehran for Belgrade, heading a delegation of officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Qotbzadeh will represent the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran tomorrow at funeral ceremonies to be held for Tito.

AYATOLLAH SHIRAZI SENDS CABLE OF THANKS TO KHOMEYNI

JN071640 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 May 80

[Text of cable of thanks sent by Ayatollah Shirazi to Ayatollah Khomeyni in reply to latter's cable of condolences, date not specified]

[Text] His Eminence Ayatollah Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni, may God protect you. Peace be upon you. I thank you for your cable of condolences on the martyrdom of Brother Hasan Shirazi. May God enable you to achieve your hopes and those of the Muslim people by eliminating the tyrannical Ba'th regime in Iraq. May God also enable you to achieve the united Islamic world government, under your sound leadership. May God protect you.

[Signed] Muhammad Shirazi.

TEHRAN CITES AFGHAN MOVEMENT ON FIGHTING IN AFGHANISTAN

JN071832 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1750 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] The office of the Afghan Islamic Movement in Qom has announced that the Afghan Muslim revolutionaries killed 12 Soviet soldiers and seized large quantities of arms and ammunition during a violent clash between the Afghan mojahedin and the government forces in the region of (Safarizyan).

The office added that the city of Herat is now witnessing a general strike and that the situation in Kabul is tense and is approaching explosion.

NVOI COMMENTARIES DISCUSS DOMESTIC, INTERNATIONAL CONCERNS

Land Reform

TA071847 [Editorial Report] The Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 7 May carried the following commentary:

Entitled "Let Us Aid in the Implementation of Land Reform," it says if the land reform law, which has been ratified by the Revolution Council, is correctly and sincerely implemented, it can lead to the development of our homeland's agriculture. The first step in implementing this law is the establishment of village councils which will appoint representatives to the board that is to oversee the implementation of the land reform. The other step is to acquaint the farmers and peasants with all the articles of this law. The revolutionary and progressive and national forces should support the land reform law and aid in its implementation through organizational work and by publicity and propaganda.

Nuclear 'Threat'

TA072032 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 7 May 80

[Unattributed commentary: "The So-Called New Doctrine of Mr Carter and Its Fatal Consequences"]

[Text] Dear Compatriots: Following the overthrow of the hated and bloody regime of the former shah, Carter set forth the various ways to establish the neocolonialistic positions of the United States in our country. These forms consist of both flirting with the bourgeoisie-liberal circles and preparing a military coup d'etat in our country.

In order to implement the policy of creating chaos and national differences, Washington started organizing subversive and terrorist acts in various parts of our country. The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has embarked on establishing spy dens outside our country, concentrating subversive groups to be dispatched to Iran. For example, Bakhtiar, the former shah's puppet, once in a while sends a group of mercenary terrorists to Iran with the help of the CIA. Certain criminal individuals, such as Reza Razmi, who is an agent of the CIA and a security member of the former regime and who resides in the United States, also operates on the same lines. The runaway generals of the former shah, who are living in Israel, are also actively participating in the subversive acts against our homeland.

Recently Carter has set forth his so-called doctrine, the content of which consists of the defense of the alleged vital and economic interests of the United States by resorting to military force. From Carter's viewpoint, first and foremost all the rich regions of the Persian Gulf are part of the so-called vital area of the United States. Carter's new doctrine incl es resorting to military force if the strategic interests of the United States are confronted with danger. The so-called current Carter doctrine with respect to Iran and the other countries of the Persian Gulf region in fact consists of the concentration of great U.S. Naval Forces in the Arabian sea, the establishment of the 110,000 member quick reaction army, the landing of aggressive military forces in our country, and the establishment of the 82d Paratroop Division which received the necessary training in special areas similar to deserts.

The Pentagon has also forecast the occupation of Kharq Island in order to transform it into the main base of resistance and use it for surveillance and striking at Iran's other ports in the Persian Gulf. (?It seems) that by producing the so-called new doctrine, Carter did not learn the necessary lesson from the defeats of the United States in Lebanon and South Vietnam, and does not pay attention to the fact that the age of banditry and the shameless violation of the national sovereignty of an independent country has long passed.

Carter does not and cannot comprehend that no military power and no quick reaction corps is able to establish the domination of U.S. imperialism in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf region, and any kind of military adventurism against our country only intensifies conflicts and brings about the confrontation of the countries of this region against U.S. imperialism. A number of military officials in the United States itself also have acknowledged this fact. It is not due to naivete that U.S. Defense Secretary Brown says: The United States will use nuclear weapons as a last resort for tactical purposes [word indistinct] Iran and the Persian Gulf region. The wild Zionist, the famous Brzezinski, also declared at the end of March that the Pentagon must make plans for the use of nuclear weapons for the purpose of expanding the [words indistinct] of carrying out limited nuclear wars. Without doubt Brzezinski's objective was the Persian Gulf region.

As we are aware, right now nuclear weapons are deployed at Diego Garcia, the United States' military base in the Indian Ocean, and also in Oman. The bombers which are concentrated in the U.S. aircraft carriers situated on the shores of the Persian Gulf have been armed with nuclear weapons. Is it not clear (?to anybody) that embarking on nuclear blackmail in the case of Iran and also the Persian Gulf region poses a great danger to world peace? In fact the threat of the use of nuclear weapons for tactical purposes and for carrying out limited nuclear wars constitutes the main part of the so-called new doctrine of Mr Carter.

Carter is striving to (?encourage) his NATO allies to [words indistinct] this so-called doctrine of his. The recent decision of the session of the foreign ministers of the Common Market member countries in Luxembourg is evidence of this claim.

All these anti-Iranian attempts of Carter and his gang will face defeat on condition that all the true and revolutionary forces of our homeland will rise to confront the conspiracies of U.S. imperialism with unity of action and word.